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times 200 patients to oversee and going from one tent ward to another kept her pretty well on the jump, as emergencies were always cropping up. One learned such lots of life lessons from those dear chaps; only the essentials of life seem to matter now, to have a bed to sleep in and sufficient to eat and clothe one is all one seems to need and I don't feel as if I could ever allow little things to fret me now. Death is so close to Life and the self-sacrifice of those young boys is so wonderful. They know they are dying yet they do not expect you to wait on them, or make any complaint of any kind. It was so terribly sad sometimes to think they had none of their own near them. It was not all sad; really, if I could tell you some of the laughable things that have happened to us all you would laugh; one feels like laughing one minute and crying another. You don't know which to do.

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### FOR KILLING FLIES

The United States Government makes the following suggestion for the destruction of house flies: Formaldehyde and sodium salicylate are the two best fly poisons. Both are superior to arsenic. They have their advantages for household use. They are not a poison to children; they are convenient to handle, their dilutions are simple and they attract the flies.

#### PREPARATION OF SOLUTIONS

A formaldehyde solution of approximately the correct strength may be made by adding 3 teaspoonfuls of the concentrated formaldehyde solution, commercially known as formalin, to a pint of water. Similarly, the proper concentration of sodium salicylate may be obtained by dissolving 3 teaspoonfuls of the pure chemical (a powder) to a pint of water.

A container has been found convenient for automatically keeping the solution always available for flies to drink. An ordinary, thin-walled drinking glass is filled or partially filled with the solution. A saucer, or small plate, in which is placed a piece of WHITE blotting paper cut the size of the dish, is put bottom up over the glass. The whole is then quickly inverted, a match placed under the edge of the glass, and the container is ready for use. As the solution dries out of the saucer, the liquid seal at the edge of the glass is broken and more liquid flows into the lower receptacle. Thus the paper is always kept moist.